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the law permits and what it prohibits. The badly drawn and poorly arranged sections are logically classified by Mr. Benson under twelve heads: "Constitutionality, Construction and Definition of Terms"; "Prohibited Acts"; "Prohibited Intoxicants"; "Carriers"; "Druggists"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Hospitals and Laboratories"; "Clubs, Billiard Rooms, etc."; "Minors, Females, Students, Intemperates, Physicians and Manufacturers" [a rather catholic classification to the reviewer's mind]; "Record, Affidavits and Stamps"; "Commissioner of Prohibition, and Deputies, Inspectors and Attorneys"; "Enforcement of Act"; "Civil Damage Act," and "Property and Contract Rights." These provisions are elaborately cross-indexed in the text and an index makes them even more readily accessible.

But in addition to this analysis of the Virginia statute the work contains some accurate observations on the law of intoxicating liquors. While not concerned with constitutional questions, cases are cited to indicate why particular provisions are valid, and the editor in all instances gives authorities for the conclusions which he draws as to the meaning of the provisions, and the way the courts should interpret them. This feature of the book should command favorable notice for it outside of Virginia.

Within the state, the work will be particularly valuable—perhaps authoritative—to the courts and legal profession in determining the meaning of the provisions of the law.

LINDSAY ROGERS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE, by Hubert Bruce Fuller. (Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1915, pp. x, 585.)

In his opening chapter Mr. Fuller, under the caption "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution," gives a brief and concise, yet an adequate and instructive, history of the considerations which led up to the adoption of the commerce clause of the Constitution and the passage of the Act to Regulate Commerce and the acts kindred thereto, together with a review of the principal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing upon the construction of the constitutional clause. Particular mention is made of the extent to which the individual states may legislate under the police and taxing powers upon matters touching interstate commerce.

Each section of the Act to Regulate Commerce is treated in an independent chapter, the chapters varying in length in proportion to the scope and importance of the particular section of the Act dealt with. Notes containing exhaustive citations to the United States Supreme Court cases construing and bearing upon each section of the Act and excerpts from the opinions in the most important cases are appended to each chapter. The Elkins Act is treated in the last chapter, with equally exhaustive notes and citations.

The rules of practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission in proceedings under the Act and illustrative forms are set out in the

appendix. The index to the book is exhaustive and is logically arranged.

The style of the author is lucid and simple; as a whole his treatment of the Act is quite adequate and is logically done. The book should prove a valuable asset to those members of the profession who have to do with the numerous and varied questions arising out of and bearing upon the highly developed system of commercial intercourse among the states of this Union and with foreign countries.

W. P. M., JR.